



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE NEW DOUBLE STARS.

*Lick Observatory Bulletin*, No. 61, contains detailed measures of one hundred and fifty-five new double stars, numbered, in continuation of those previously published, A 646 to A 800.

More than one half of these pairs were discovered with the 12-inch telescope, but nearly all of the measures were made with the 36-inch.

Only two pairs whose components are separated by more than 5" are included in this list, 116 pairs, or 75 per cent of the whole number, are separated by less than 2", and 13 pairs are closer than 0".25. The list includes two naked-eye stars, and closer components to five pairs catalogued by previous observers, viz.: Σ 1506, Σ 2588, h 1541, h 2027, and *Espin* (unnumbered).

The following table shows the classification by distance between the components of the 800 A. stars now published:—

Distance.	No. of Stars.	Per cent.
0".00 to 0".25	58	7.3
0 .26 " 0 .50	162	20.2
0 .51 " 1 .00	169	21.1
1 .01 " 2 .00	193	24.1
2 .01 " 5 .00	210	26.3
5 .01 " 5 .27	8	1.0

September, 1904.

R. G.AITKEN.

THE CROCKER ECLIPSE EXPEDITIONS IN 1905.

(The following announcement by Director CAMPBELL was made in *Lick Observatory Bulletin*, No. 59.)

The next observable total solar eclipse occurs on August 30, 1905. It is remarkably well situated, and is looked forward to with great interest. The shadow path begins at sunrise south of Hudson Bay, enters the Atlantic Ocean a short distance north of Newfoundland, crosses northeastern Spain, northeastern Algiers, and northern Tunis, passes centrally over As-suan on the Nile, and ends at sunset in northeastern Arabia. The durations on the coast of Labrador, in Spain, and at As-suan are two and one half, three and three fourths, and two and three fifths minutes, respectively.

The interval of two hours and one half between the instants